

The Tracking Sexually Transmitted Disease and Syphilis Infection Trends in West Nusa Tenggara Province, Period 2024: A Global Health Security Insights

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INTRODUCTION

Sexually transmitted disease (STD) and syphilis remain a significant global public health challenge, and pose security threats under the Global Health Security (GHS) framework because of its silent transmission, drug resistance potential, and cross-border spread. In West Nusa Tenggara, no studies have described the profile of STDs, specifically syphilis.

OBJECTIVE

This study aims to describe the profile of syphilis in WNT Province and elaborate on GHS insights.

METHODS

This is a retrospective descriptive study using infectious diseases surveillance data reported by all public health centers (PUSKESMAS) in WNT Province in 2024. Data collected based on the district in WNT and the key-risk population group. Data were analysed descriptively with SPSS version 25 and displayed in tables and charts.

RESULTS

- A total of 957 STD patients were reported, with the highest proportion found in Mataram (45.9%) and Sumbawa district (34.3%).
- The highest proportion was found in pregnant women (28,8%) followed by men who have sex with men (15,3%), prospective marriage partners (10,9%), multiple sexual partners (10,4%), clients of sex workers (9,5%), other STD co-infections (8,5%), general population (7,9%), female sex workers (6,9%), and other groups.
- Among these STDs, 475 cases were identified as syphilis and mostly found in Sumbawa (69,1%).
- Syphilis is dominated by pregnant women (53,9%).

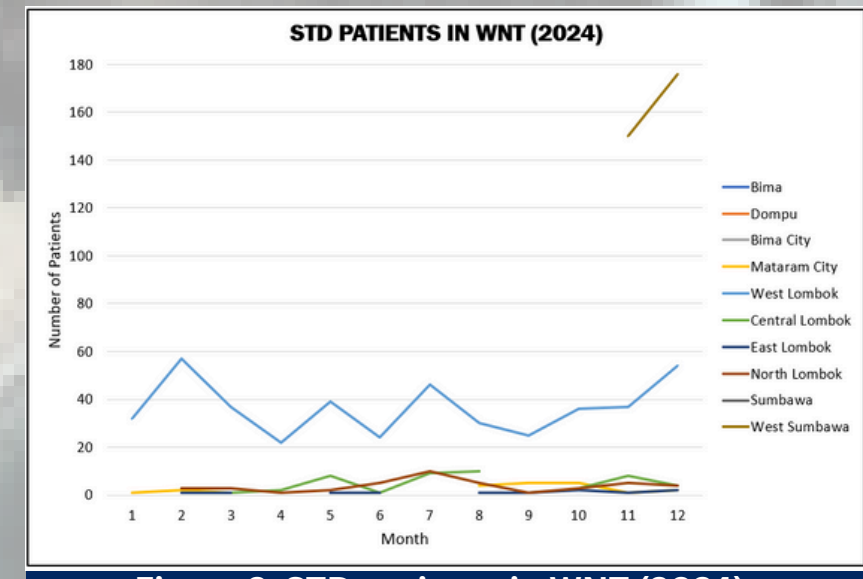


Figure 2. STD patients in WNT (2024)

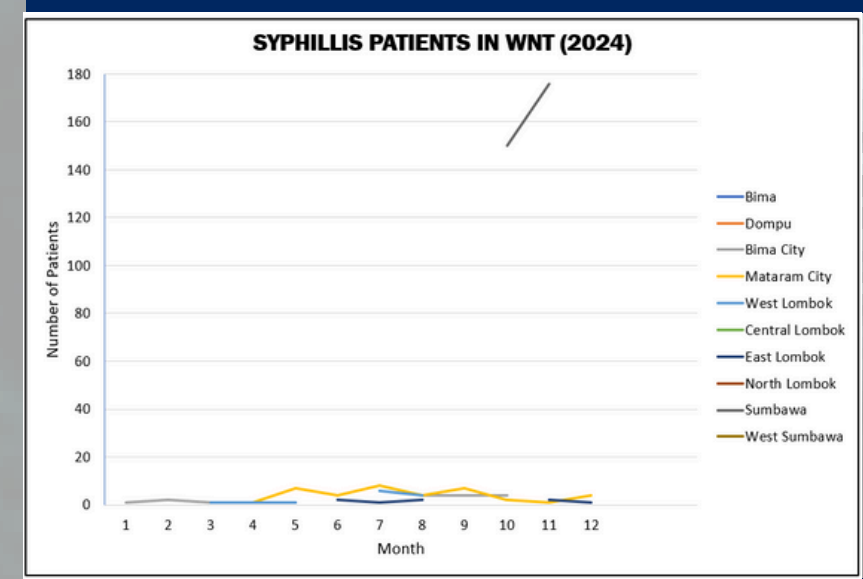


Figure 3. Syphilis patients in WNT (2024)

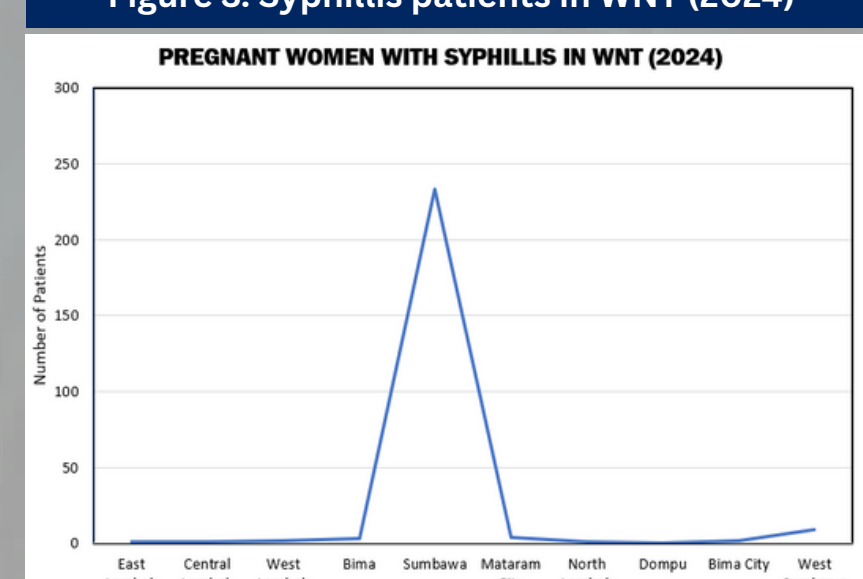


Figure 4. Pregnant women with Syphilis in WNT

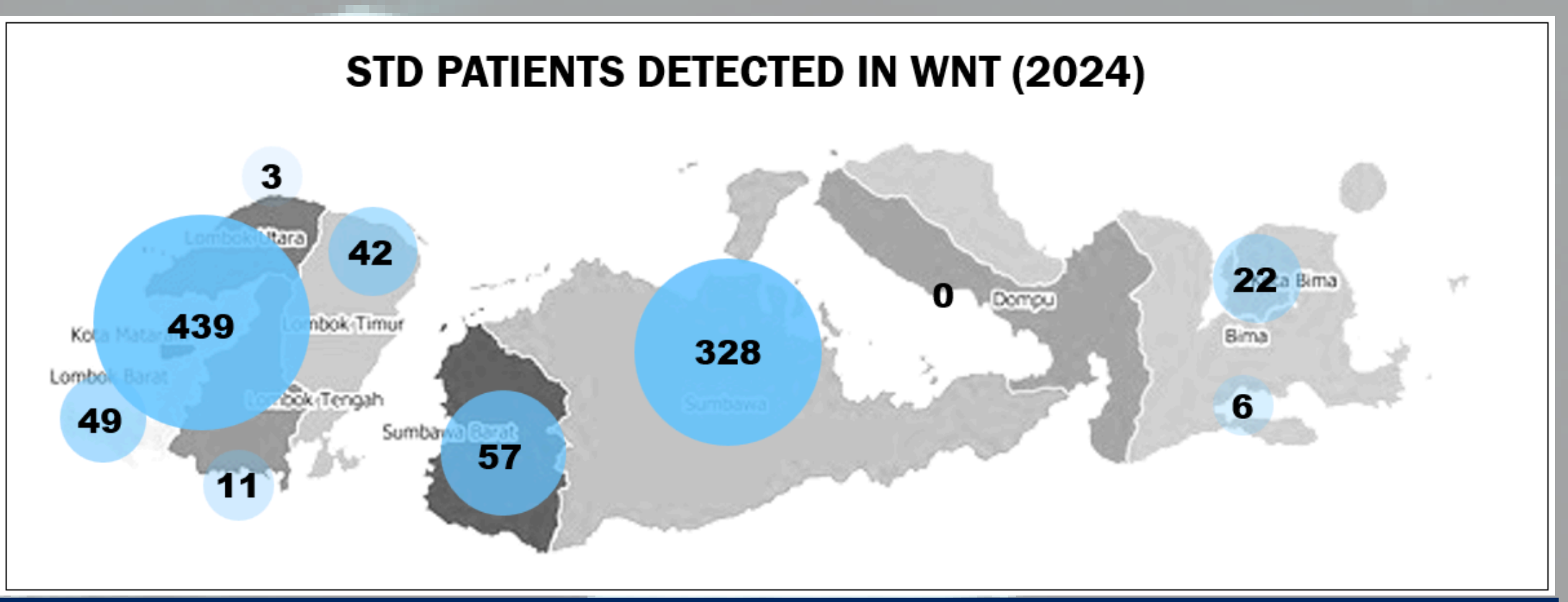


Figure 5. Distribution of STD patients detected in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, 2024

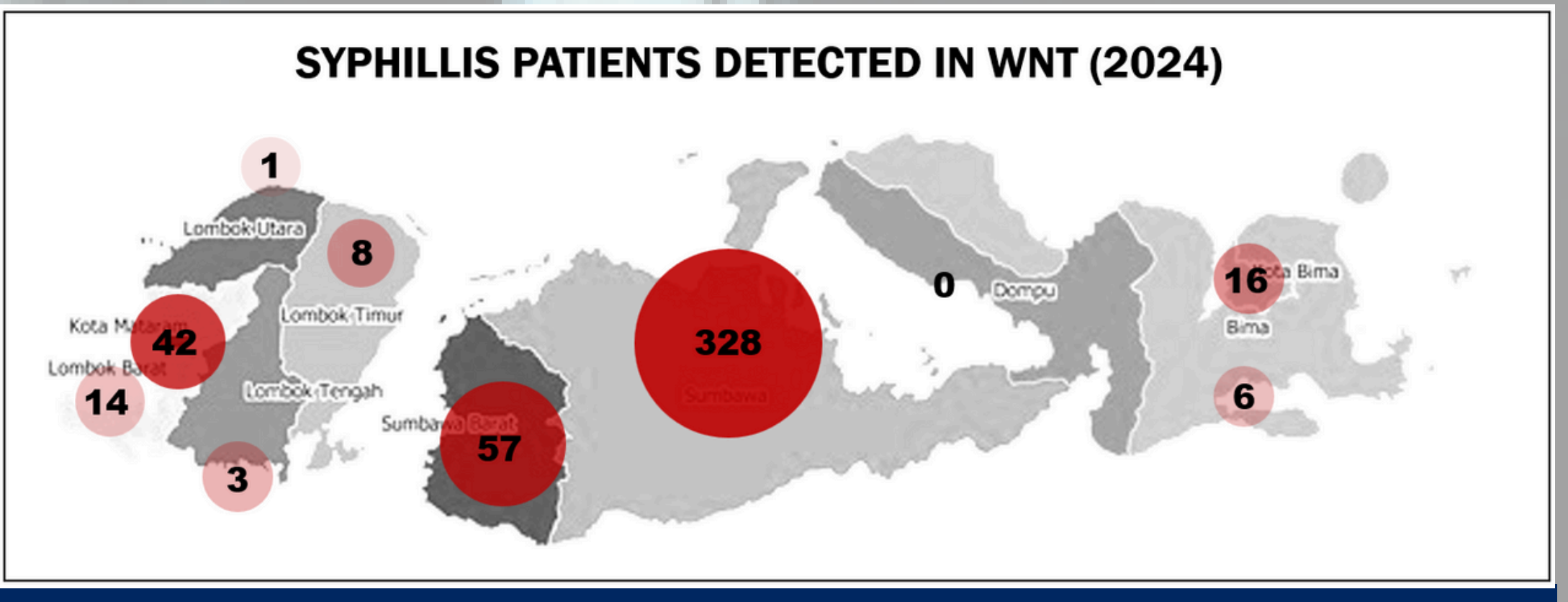


Figure 6. Distribution of Syphilis patients detected in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia, 2024

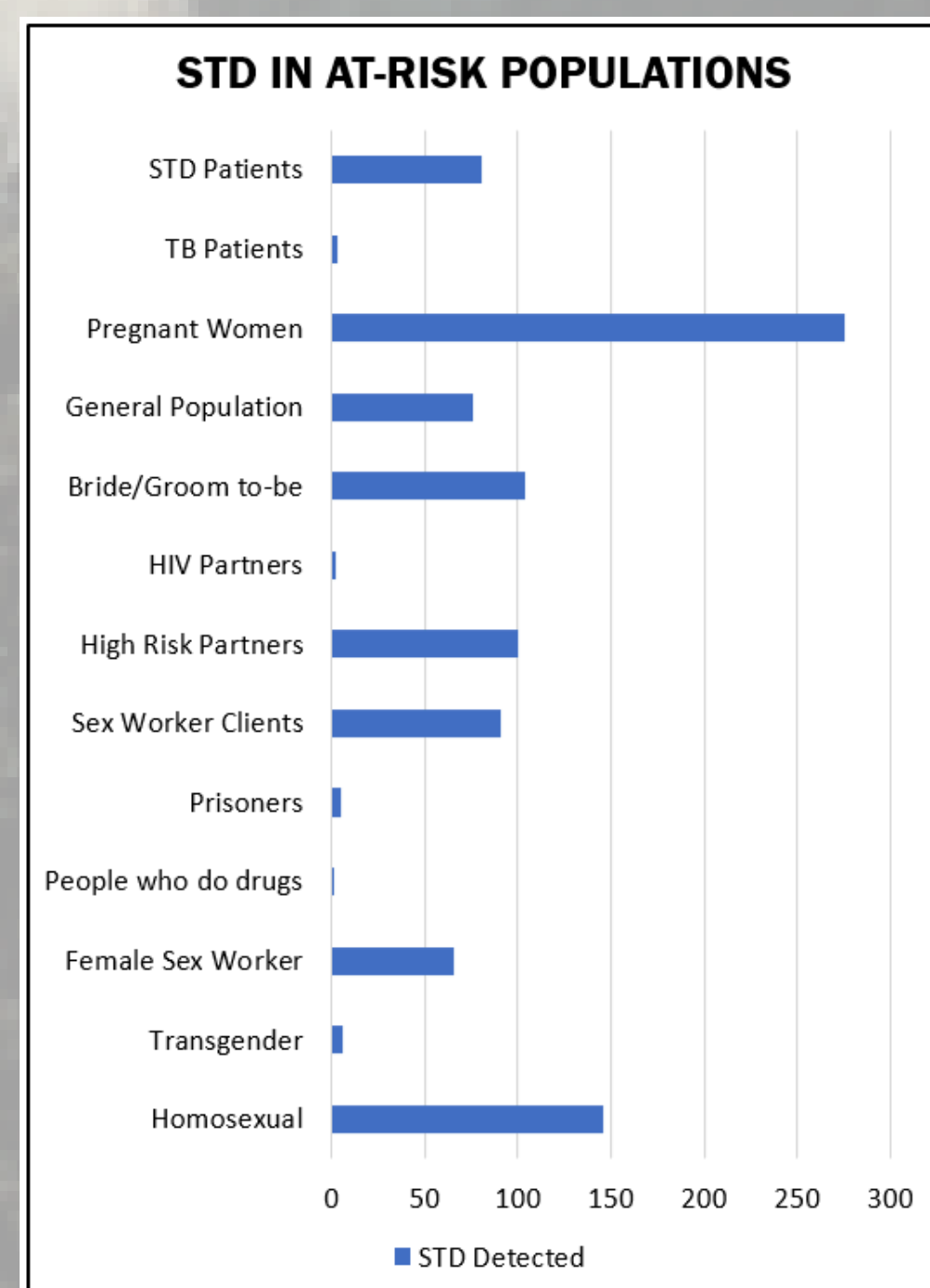


Figure 1. Distribution of STD in at-risk populations in West Nusa Tenggara, 2024

District	LSL	Catin	At-Risk Partners	SW Clients	General Population	WPS	Trans-gender	Prisoners	Partners of ODHIV	IDU
Bima	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dompu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bima City	0	4	1	2	6	0	2	4	0	0
Mataram City	125	7	80	35	54	60	3	1	2	1
West Lombok	16	1	6	5	6	3	0	0	0	0
Central Lombok	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
East Lombok	4	1	13	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
North Lombok	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sumbawa	0	0	0	0	90	1	1	0	0	0
West Sumbawa	0	0	0	41	4	1	0	0	0	0
Total	146	104	100	91	76	66	6	5	2	1

Abbreviations: NTB = Nusa Tenggara Barat; LSL = Men who have sex with men; Catin = bride and groom to-be; SW = Sex workers; WPS = Female sex workers; WBP = Prison inmates; ODHIV = People Living with HIV; IDU = injecting drug user

CONCLUSION

Syphilis represents the most common STD in West Nusa Tenggara, with the highest burden in Sumbawa district and a significant proportion among pregnant women, highlighting the urgent need for prevention and screening among this group.

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